

US007649846B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Nakagawa et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,649,846 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Jan. 19, 2010**

(54) **PURGE MECHANISM IN LINK AGGREGATION GROUP MANAGEMENT**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 390 days.

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This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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(21) Appl. No.: **11/394,892**

(Continued)

(22) Filed: **Mar. 31, 2006**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2006/0227711 A1 Oct. 12, 2006

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Related U.S. Application Data

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(60) Provisional application No. 60/670,369, filed on Apr. 12, 2005.

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

G01R 31/08 (2006.01)
G06F 11/00 (2006.01)
H04J 3/14 (2006.01)
H04J 1/16 (2006.01)
H04L 1/00 (2006.01)
H04L 12/26 (2006.01)
H04L 12/50 (2006.01)
H04Q 11/00 (2006.01)
H04L 12/56 (2006.01)
H04J 3/04 (2006.01)
H04L 12/20 (2006.01)

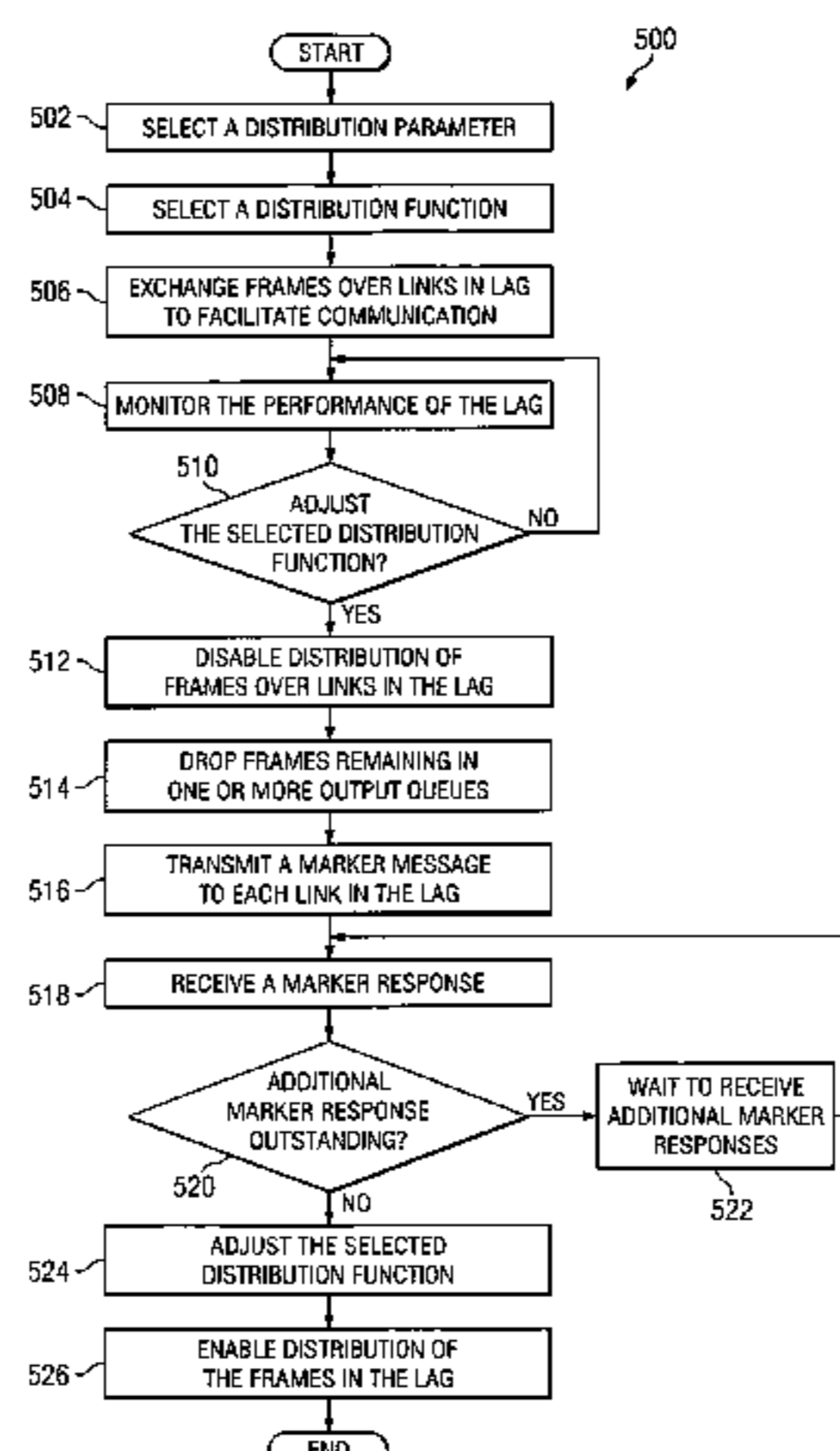
(57) **ABSTRACT**

To enable quick movement of communications among links in a link aggregation group, network element use a purge mechanism. A network element implementing the purge mechanism may disable distribution of additional frames to output queues associated with aggregated ports and potentially drop some or all frames from the output queues associated with aggregated ports. In conjunction with the dropping of frames, the network element may exchange one or more marker messages and marker responses with a remote network element. After receiving appropriate responses, the network element may restart distribution of frames to the affected ports.

(52) **U.S. Cl.** 370/236; 370/367; 370/387; 370/417; 370/536

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 370/394
See application file for complete search history.

23 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



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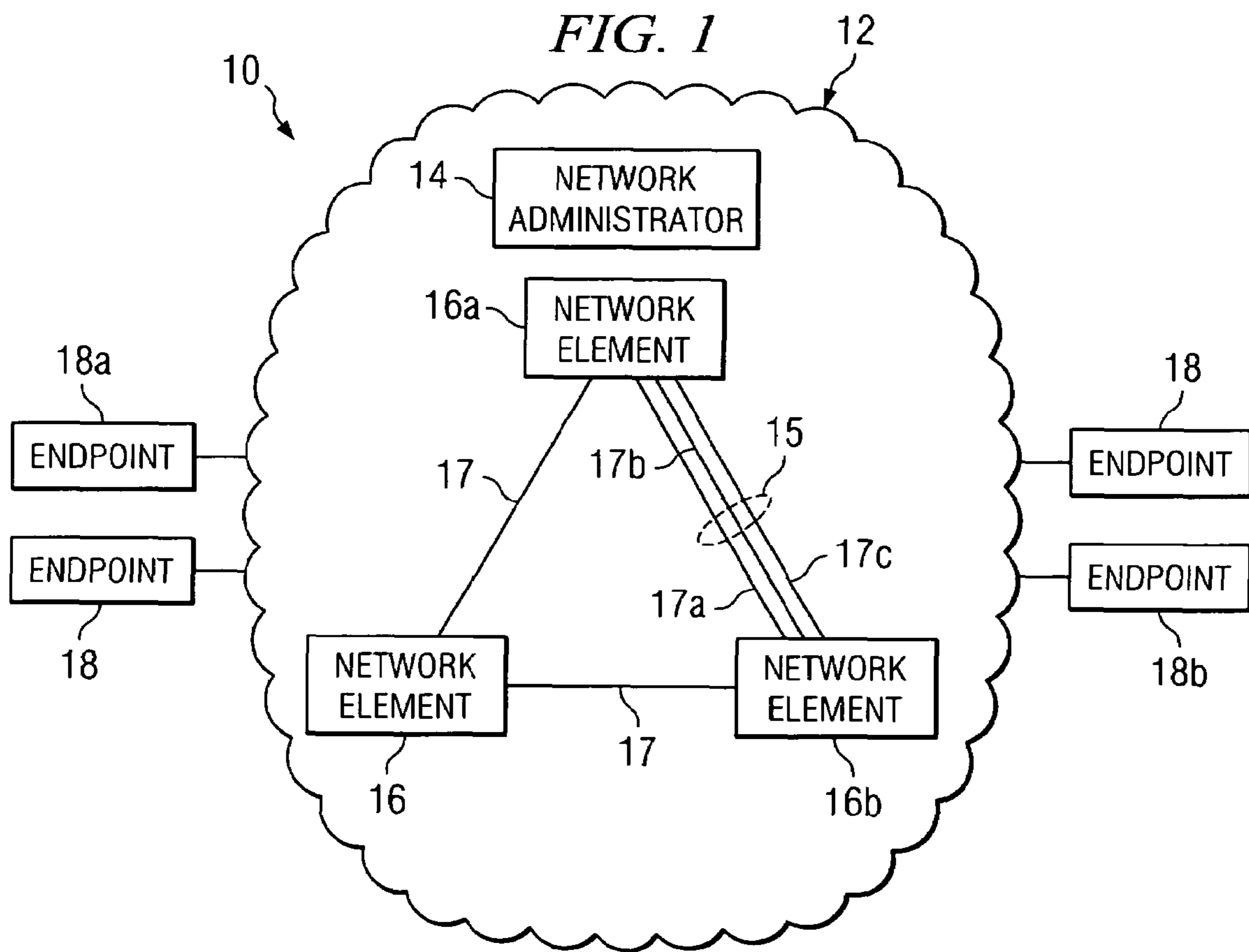
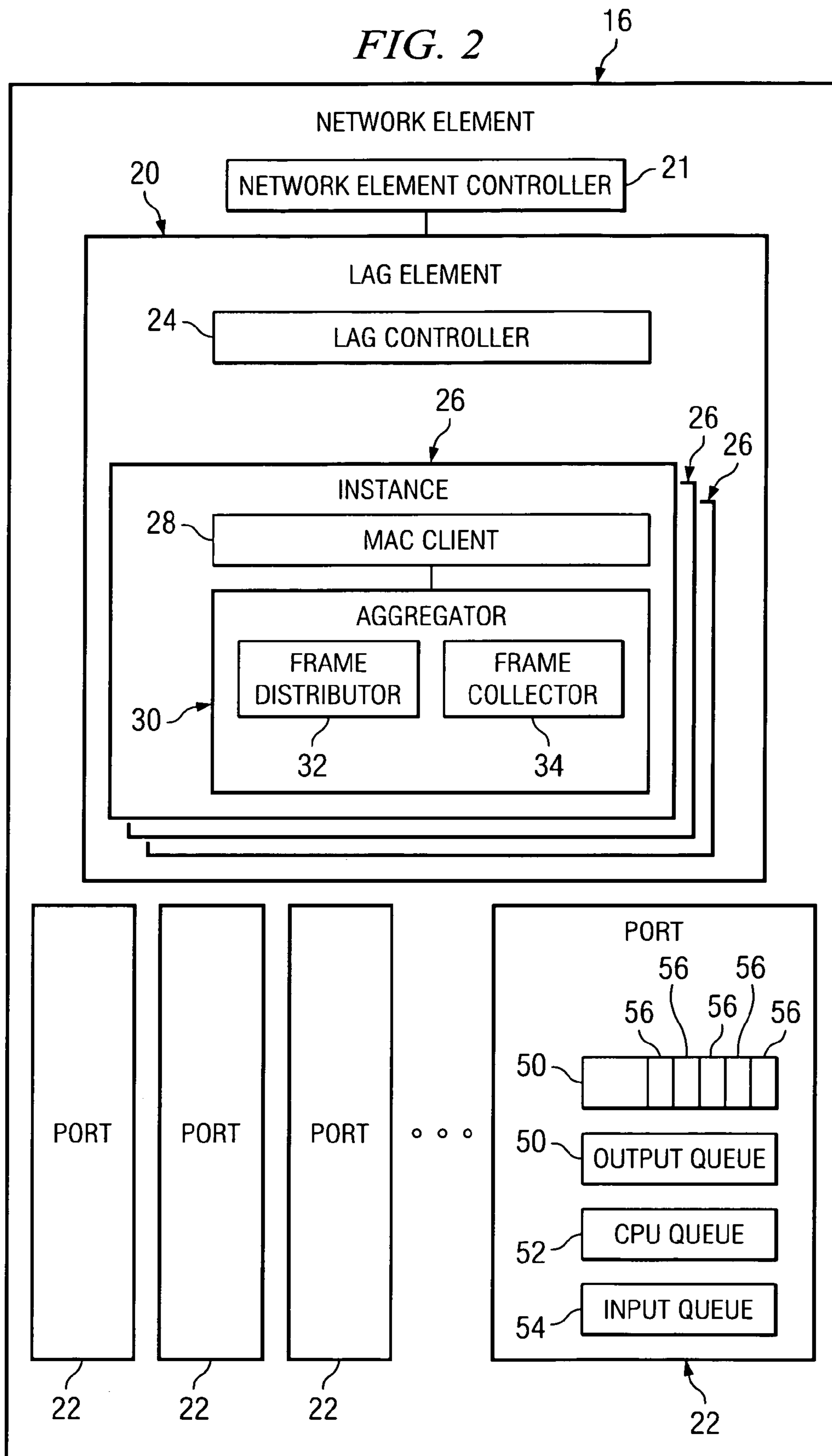
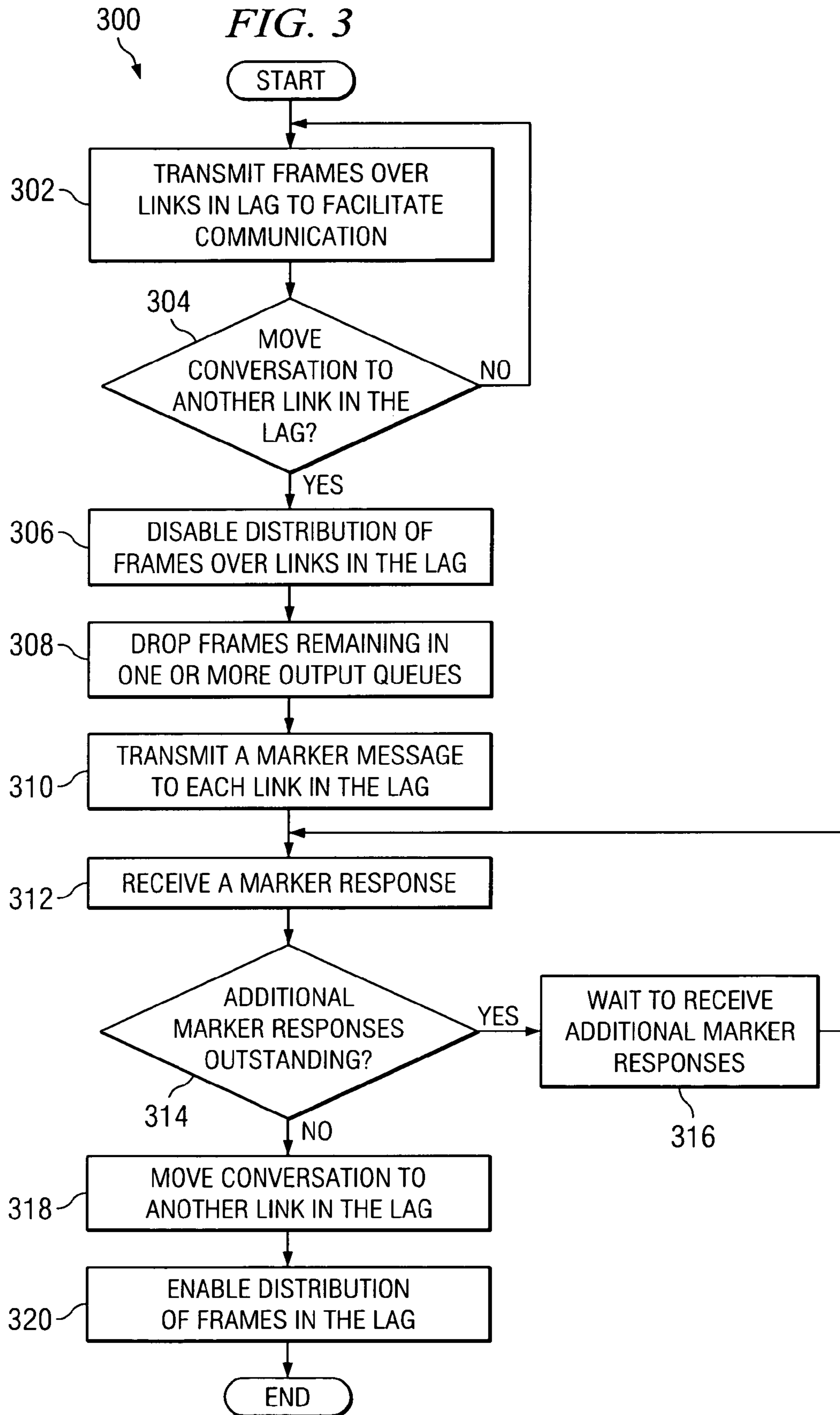


FIG. 2





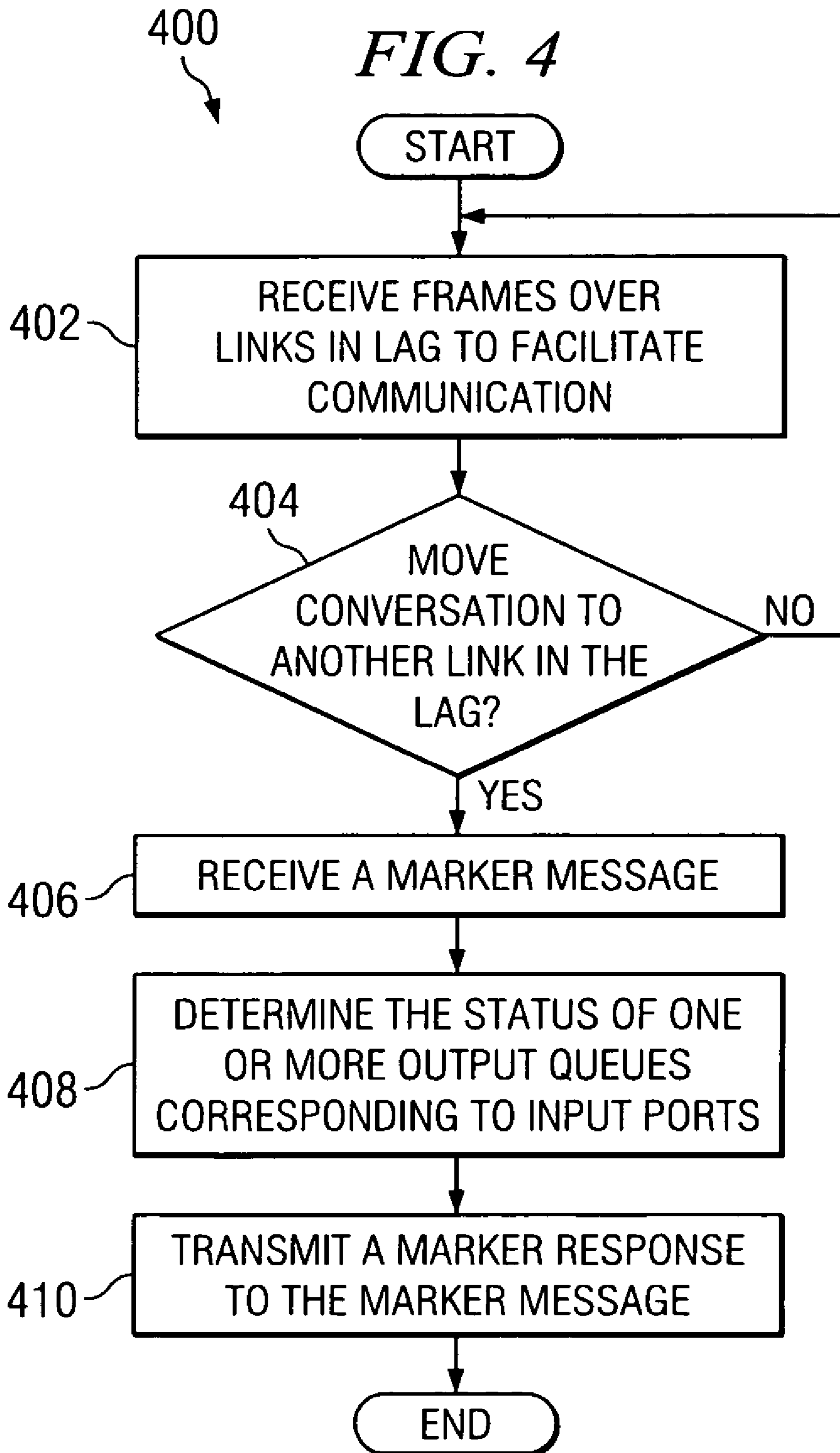
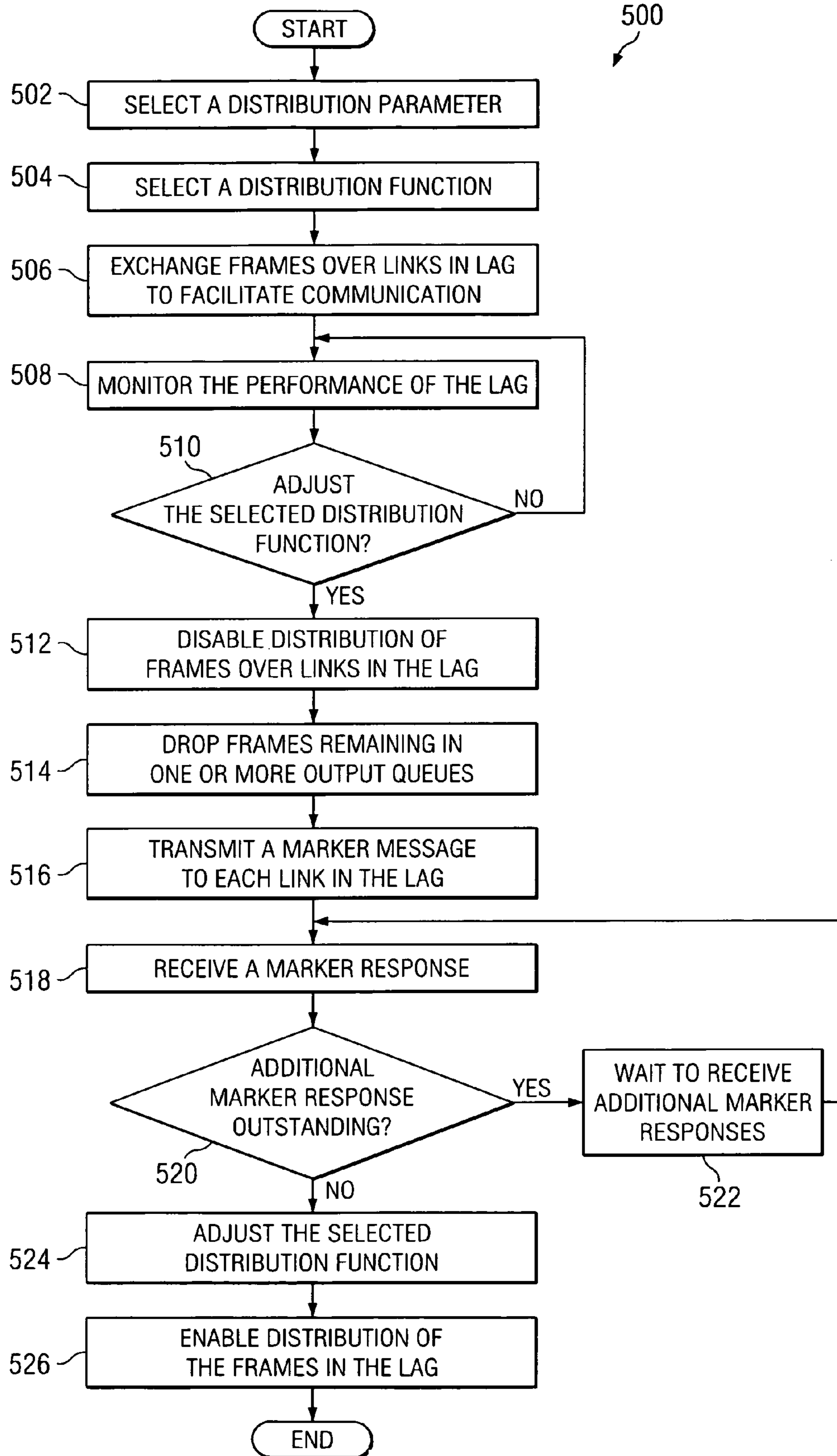
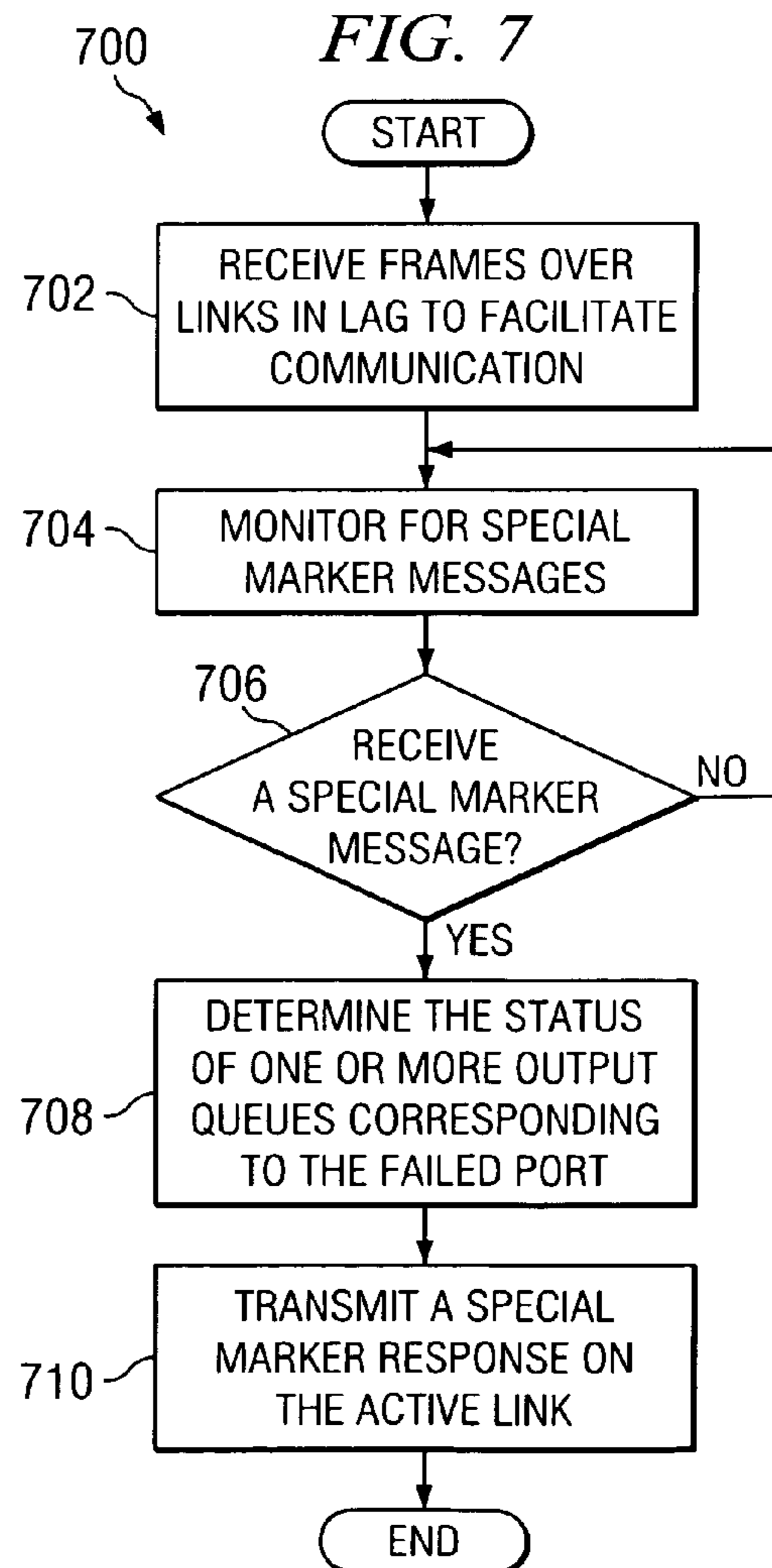
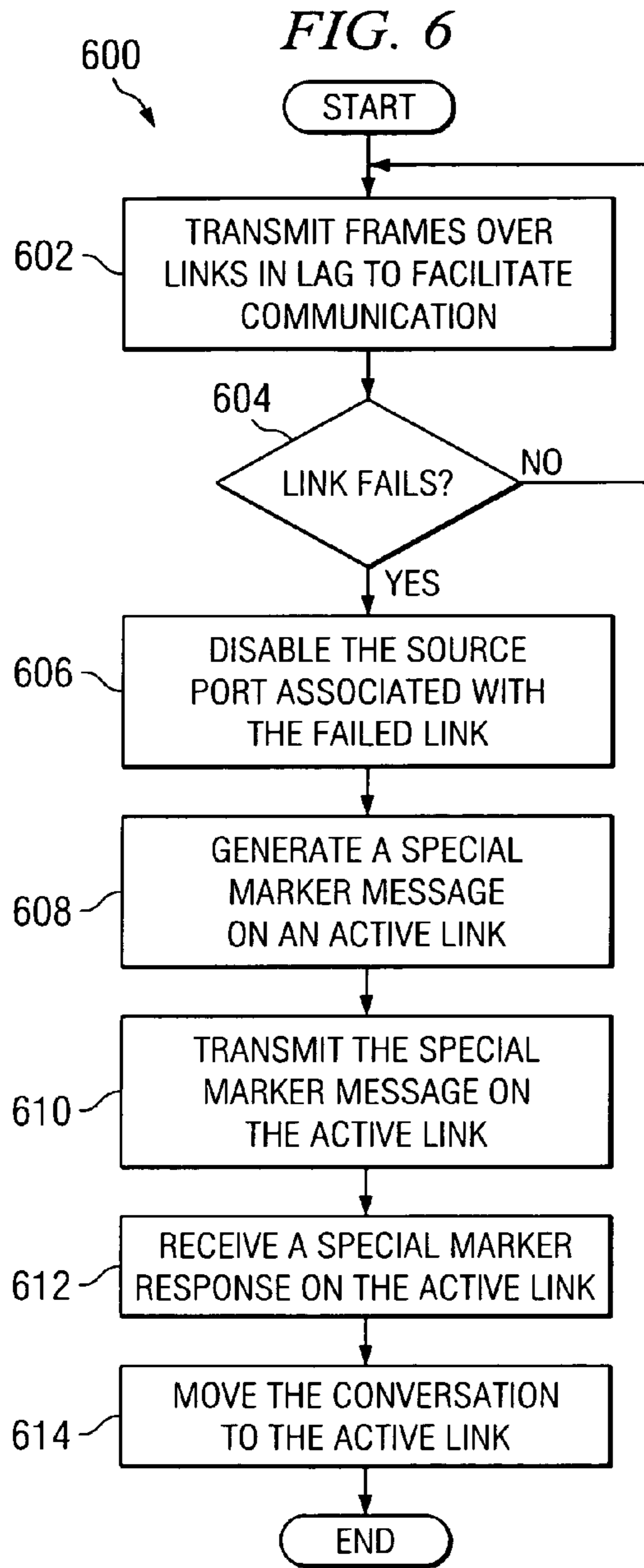


FIG. 5





1**PURGE MECHANISM IN LINK
AGGREGATION GROUP MANAGEMENT**

RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119 (e) of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/670,369 entitled "Link Aggregation and Network Management Techniques," filed on Apr. 12, 2005 and incorporated by reference herein.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to network management and, more particularly, to a purge mechanism in link aggregation group management.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A link aggregation group (LAG) combines multiple physical, network links into a single, logical link that provides aggregated throughput and high availability to endpoints. Communication between two endpoints occurs over the single, logical link of the LAG.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, techniques for moving conversations between links using a purge mechanism are provided.

According to a particular embodiment, method for redistributing conversations among links in a link aggregation group aggregates multiple physical links coupled between a first network element and a second network element as a link aggregation group and distributes received frames among output queues corresponding to each of the physical links, with the frames associated with one or more conversations. The method determines to move at least one of the conversations between the physical links, disables distribution of additional received frames to the output queues corresponding to the physical links, purges frames from the output queues corresponding to the physical links, and transmits a marker messages on the physical links. The method receives a marker response and, in response to receiving the marker response, enables distribution of subsequently received frames among the physical links.

Embodiments of the invention provide various technical advantages. Particular embodiments provide an effective mechanism to move a communication between links using the link aggregation marker protocol. For example, a purge mechanism is provided in combination with the marker protocol that provides for more effectively and efficiently moving the communication between endpoints as opposed to traditional implementations that take longer to move the communication. According to particular embodiments, the purge mechanism further ensures that frames will not be reordered or duplicated when moving the communication from one link to another. According to particular embodiments, using the purge mechanism with the marker protocol provides for increased link availability. This allows for the communication to continue without disruption while being moved between links.

Other technical advantages of the present invention will be readily apparent to one skilled in the art from the following figures, descriptions, and claims. Moreover, while specific advantages have been enumerated above, various embodiments may include all, some, or none of the enumerated advantages.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention and its advantages, reference is now made to the following description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a communication system that includes a LAG that implements a purge mechanism in accordance with particular embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates an example network element from the system of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a flowchart illustrating a method for moving a conversation between ports with the purge mechanism using a frame distributor at a transmitting network element;

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating a method for responding to a determination to move the conversation between ports with the purge mechanism using a frame collector at a receiving network element;

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating a method for implementing a distribution tuning mechanism for the LAG;

FIG. 6 is a flowchart illustrating a method for implementing a special marker message using the frame distributor at the transmitting network element; and

FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating a method for responding to a special marker message using the frame collector at the receiving network element.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a communication system, indicated generally at **10**, that includes a LAG that implements a purge mechanism. Endpoints **18** communicate with each other over network **12** using network elements **16**. In general, network elements **16** provide for the formation of a LAG to enable high speed communications between endpoints **18**. To support the operation of LAGs, network elements **16** may implement techniques including: a purge mechanism to enable quick movement of conversations among links in a LAG, an extended marker protocol to enable effective movement of communications from failed or otherwise inactive links in a LAG, and tuning of distribution algorithms to help support efficient and full use links in a LAG. Network elements **16** may implement some or all of these techniques to support the operation of LAGs.

Network **12** represents communications equipment, including hardware and any appropriate controlling logic, for interconnecting elements coupled to network **12** and facilitating communication between endpoints **18**. Network **12** may include a local area network (LAN), a metropolitan area network (MAN), any other public or private network, a local, regional, or global communication network, an enterprise intranet, other suitable wireline or wireless communication link, or any combination of the preceding. Further, network **12** may include any combination of gateways, routers, hubs, switches, and any other hardware, software, or a combination of the preceding that may implement any suitable protocol or communication.

In the illustrated embodiment, network **12** includes at least one network administrator **14** and multiple network elements **16**. Network administrator **14** monitors and controls the behavior of network elements **16**. For example, network administrator **14** provides configuration information for network elements **16**. In particular, network administrator **14** may provide for the formation and administration of LAGs between network elements **16**. As an example, network

administrator **14** may monitor traffic within network **12** and change usage of links **17** and LAGs in response to network conditions.

Network element **16** represents network communications equipment, including appropriate controlling logic, that facilitates the communication between endpoints **18**. For example, network elements **16** may include switches, routers, gateways, servers, or other suitable network equipment. According to particular embodiments, network elements **16** communicate with each other by way of high-speed electrical signals. In the illustrated embodiment, a LAG **15** is formed between network elements **16a** and **16b** to provide increased bandwidth and increased availability during communication. According to particular embodiments, network element **16a** negotiates LAG **15** with another link-aggregation enabled network element **16b**. To form LAG **15**, one or more physical links **17** between network elements **16** are aggregated together.

Each link **17** represents any suitable channel that provides for the exchange of signals between network elements **16**. Network elements **16** may have multiple communications occurring simultaneously on multiple links **17**. Communications may be moved between links **17** while a communication is ongoing. Endpoints **18** treat LAG **15**, which includes one or more physical links **17**, as a single, logical link for communication. Network elements **16** may be aggregated in any suitable manner, and any suitable number of links **17** may aggregate together to form one or more LAGs **15**. For example, network element **16** may have a total of eight links **17**, with three links **17** aggregated to form a first LAG **15**, another two links **17** aggregated to form a second LAG **15**, and the remaining three links **17** operating separately and not aggregated.

Endpoints **18** represent any suitable device operable to communicate with network **12**. Communication occurs between endpoints **18** by exchanging frames. Endpoints **18** exchange audio, voice, data, video, or other information in system **10** using any suitable communication protocol. Endpoints **18** may be any combination of hardware and/or software that provide communication services to a user. For example, endpoints **18** include a server, a personal computer, such as a laptop or a desktop, an Internet Protocol (IP) telephone, or any suitable device operable to communicate within system **10**.

According to particular embodiments, components within system **10** communicate frames using Ethernet standards. A frame includes any suitable segmentation of data, such as packets, frames, or cells. Moreover, Ethernet and Ethernet standards include communication protocols that have been developed to handle transmission of frames between components, including any extensions, add-ons, and/or future developments that may occur with respect to these protocols. For example, Ethernet standards encompass the protocols set forth within the IEEE 802.3 and supplements.

As noted above, LAGs **15** function as single logical links formed from multiple individual physical links **17** coupling between network elements **16**. During operation, two network elements **16** coupled by a particular LAG **15** may treat that LAG **15** as a single physical connection, potentially with some restrictions. As an example of operation, consider endpoint **18a** communicating with endpoint **18b** over network **12**, and links **17a-17c** between network elements **16a** and **16b** aggregated to form LAG **15**. The communication between network element **16a** and network element **16b** may be referred to as a conversation. According to particular embodiments, network elements **16** maintain each conversation on a single link **17** within a given LAG **15**. This can help to main-

tain frame ordering within a conversation. If conversations are unevenly distributed among links **17** in LAG **15**, this can result in poor utilization of the full bandwidth of LAG **15**. In addition, failure of one link **17** will potentially cut off conversations occurring over that link **17**. Thus, in response to link failure, poor link utilization, reconfigurations, or other suitable conditions, conversations may be switched among links **17** within LAG **15**.

During operation, network elements **16** may distribute received frames among links **17** in LAG **15** using any appropriate techniques. According to particular embodiments, network elements **16** implement a distribution algorithm to select a particular link **17** for each received frame. For example, network element **16** may select a particular one of links **17** in LAG **15** based on addressing information, such as source or destination address information, contained in each frame. This type of algorithm can ensure that all frames from one endpoint **18** to another endpoint **18** pass along the same link **17**, and thus can ensure proper ordering of frames. This type of distribution algorithm requires no state-based memory to track distribution of conversations but can result in poor distribution of conversations among links **17**. As an alternative, conversations may be distributed in a round-robin manner to links **17** in LAG **15**. However, using state-based distribution techniques such as the round-robin technique requires memory to operate, since the assignment of conversations among the different links **17** must be tracked.

To reduce the need for state-based distribution techniques while obtaining advantages of even utilization of links **17**, network elements **16** may support a mechanism for tuning the distribution of frames among links **17** in LAG **15**. For example, given underutilization of one or more links **17** in a particular LAG **15**, network element **16** can change the distribution of communications among links **17** in that LAG **15**. According to a particular embodiment, network elements **16** support multiple different distribution algorithms, and network administrator **14** may select between these different algorithms in response to any appropriate network conditions. For example, network elements **16** may each provide multiple different algorithms, with each algorithm calculating a particular link **17** in LAG **15** based on some combination of source and/or destination address information. By using different combinations and portions of addressing information and potentially applying different functions, these algorithms can effect different distributions of frames among links **17** while still maintaining proper frame ordering. Network administrator **14**, either automatically or manually, may change the distribution algorithms used by one or more network elements **16** to combat underutilization of LAGs **15**.

In addition to providing multiple distribution algorithms, network elements **16** may further support the use of distribution parameters in combination with one or more of the distribution algorithms. These parameters can also affect the distribution function resulting from the application of a distribution algorithm. For example, a distribution parameter may shift the portion of an address considered by a particular distribution algorithm. Used in combination, a relatively small number of distribution algorithms and parameters can provide a large number of potential distribution functions.

Given the changing of distribution algorithms or parameters, failure of links **17**, reconfiguration of LAGs **15**, or in other appropriate circumstances, conversations may be moved among links **17** in LAG **15**. To provide for the rapid movement of communications between links **17** in LAG **15**, network elements **16** may implement a purge mechanism. Alternatively, or in addition, network elements **16** may imple-

ment an extended marker protocol in circumstances in which links 17 fail or otherwise become inactive.

For normal movement of communications between links 17 within LAG 15, network elements 16 may support a marker protocol, which may be based on a standard, such as the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE) 802.3 Clause 43. Continuing the example from above, assume that the conversation between endpoint 18a and endpoint 18b involves a stream of frames communicated from endpoint 18a to endpoint 18b, and that network element 16a transmits these frames to network element 16b using link 17a. In response to a failure of link 17a, redistribution of conversations, or other appropriate circumstances, network element 16a may determine to move the conversation on link 17a to another link 17 in LAG 15.

To enable quick movement of the conversation (or multiple conversations), network element 16a may use a purge mechanism. In an example embodiment, the purge mechanism includes disabling distribution of additional frames to the output queues associated with link 17a and potentially the dropping of some or all frames from the output queues associated with link 17a. Network element 16a sends a message to network element 16b regarding moving the conversation. For example, network element 16a may send a marker message to network element 16b using an administrative queue associated with link 17a. When network element 16b responds to the message, network element 16a may move the conversation to another link 17 within LAG 15. The use of marker messages and marker responses can help to ensure the appropriate ordering of frames transmitted on LAG 15. By implementing the purge mechanism, conversations can be quickly moved between links 17.

According to particular embodiments, network element 16a moves all conversations occurring on link 17a using the purge mechanism. For example, network elements 16a may move multiple conversations from link 17a to link 17c, or may spread conversations among two or more other links 17 in the given LAG 15. In addition, network elements 16 may use the purge mechanism concurrently on multiple different links 17. For example, network element 16 may use the purge mechanism on all links 17 in LAG 15 in conjunction with the redistribution of conversations among links 17 based on a change in the distribution algorithm.

In conjunction with or in other circumstances, network elements 16 may implement an extended marker protocol to further help to support the movement of communications between links 17. For example, network elements 16 may use an extended marker protocol if one of links 17 within LAG 15 fails or otherwise becomes inactive. According to particular embodiments, network elements 16 can respond to the failure or inactivation of a particular link 17 within LAG 15 by exchanging a special marker message and special marker response on an active link 17 within LAG 15. Using these special communications, network elements 16 can quickly move communications from failed links 17 without relying on timeouts or other mechanisms. According to particular embodiments, the special marker messages and responses use fields within traditional marker messages and response, but provide additional information understandable only by appropriately enabled network elements 16.

More detailed descriptions of particular embodiments for implementing purge mechanisms, extended marker protocols, and distribution tuning are discussed below. However, while specific examples are provided within this description, it should be understood that they are provided for illustrative purposes only, and system 10 contemplates network elements 16 applying any suitable techniques. Moreover, the particular

embodiment illustrated and described with respect to system 10 is not intended to be all-inclusive or limiting. While system 10 and elements within system 10 are depicted as having a certain configuration and arrangement of elements, it should be noted that these are logical depictions, and the components and functionality of system 10 may be combined, separated and distributed as appropriate both logically and physically. Also, the functionality of system 10 and elements within system 10 may be provided by any suitable collection and arrangement of components.

FIG. 2 illustrates an example network element 16 from system 10 of FIG. 1. Network element 16 may include any appropriate combination and arrangement of components and modules. In the illustrated embodiment, network element 16 includes a LAG element 20 that facilitates the formation of LAG 15, a network element controller 21 to manage the operation of components within network element 16, and ports 22 that communicate over links 17, which aggregate to form LAG 15. LAG element 20 includes a LAG controller 24 and one or more LAG modules 26. Each LAG module 26 includes a Media Access Control (MAC) client 28 and an aggregator 30, which includes a frame distributor 32 and a frame collector 34. Port 22 includes one or more output queues 50, a central processing unit (CPU) queue 52, and an input queue 54 that facilitate the communication of frames 56. In general, the components within network element 16 facilitate the communication between endpoints 18 over network 12. More specifically, the components within network element 16 provide a purge mechanism that facilitates moving of conversations between links 17 in LAG 15.

Network element controller 21 represents hardware, including any suitable controlling logic, capable of managing the operation of other components or modules within network element 16. For example, network element controller 21 may operate to load and execute software or other controlling logic from any suitable source.

Ports 22 represent any suitable physical interface, including appropriate controlling logic, for connecting to components in system 10. In an embodiment, ports 22 represent the physical interface between network elements 16. Ports 22 that transmit communications to other ports 22 may be referred to as source ports 22. Alternatively, ports 22 that receive communications from other ports 22 may be referred to as destination ports 22. Any port 22 may behave as a source port 22 and a destination port 22 during communication when information is exchanged bidirectionally. Ports 22 may include any suitable state of operation. For example, ports 22 may have a disabled state, a learning state, and a forwarding state. The learning state may occur when a frame comes into port 22, and the forwarding state may occur during normal traffic operation when frames come in and go out of port 22. Network element 16 includes any suitable number of ports 22. Each port 22 may have an associated physical address. For example, each port 22 may be assigned a unique, globally administered MAC address. Ports 22 may be coupled by links 17, which represent a communication channel between ports 22. Each port 22 may correspond to one link 17. Communications between endpoints 18 may be moved among links 17 within LAG 15. Moving communications between links 17 provides for, among other things, load balancing and maintaining the availability of the conversation if one or more links 17 in LAG 15 fail.

The queues within port 22 further facilitate communications. Output queues 50 receive frames 56 from frame distributor 32 and holds frames 56 for transmission to network element 16. According to particular embodiments, output queue 50 provides for transmitting frames 56 on a first-in-

first-out basis. Input queue **54** receives frames **56** and messages from network element **16** and provides frames **56** and messages to frame collector **34**. CPU queue **52** provides messages and responses in the marker protocol and the extended marker protocol for moving the conversation among links **17** in LAG **15**.

Element **20** represents any suitable combination of hardware and/or software that facilitates link aggregation. Element **20** includes controller **24** and one or more modules **26**. Controller **24** represents hardware, including any suitable controlling logic, capable of managing the operation of other components or modules within LAG element **20**. For example, controller **24** facilitates the creation of LAG **15**, monitors the behavior of an existing LAG **15**, and provides any suitable functionality to facilitate link aggregation. In particular embodiments, controller **24** determines which links **17** may be aggregated, aggregates links **17**, binds ports **22** to aggregator **30**, and monitors LAG **15**. In another embodiment, network administrator **14** manually controls the variables of link aggregation.

Each negotiated LAG **15** has an associated module **26**, which may be a logical depiction, in element **20**. Module **26** facilitates functionality of its associated LAG **15** and provides for the implementation of varying features within LAG **15**. For example, when links **17** are active, communications occurring on link **17a** within LAG **15** may be moved to link **17c** using module **26**. As another example, if link **17a** fails during communication, the communication on link **17a** may be moved to link **17c** using module **26**.

Each module **26** includes a MAC client **28** and an aggregator **30**. MAC client **28** represents the logical media access controller for LAG **15**, and aggregator **30** supports the communication of frames over links **17** and the implementation of features within LAG **15**. To support the transmission and receipt of frames **56** between network elements **16**, aggregator **30** is bound to one or more ports **22**.

While frames **56** are transmitted and received by aggregator **30**, the order of frames **56** is maintained during the communication. Frame distributor **32** and frame collector **34** facilitate the communication of frames **56**. Frame distributor **32** distributes frames **56** from endpoints **18** over port **22** using links **17** that form LAG **15**. Frame distributor **32** ensures frames **56** of a particular conversation are passed to port **22** to prevent misordering of frames **56**. Frame distributor **32** implements any suitable distribution algorithm that chooses link **17** to use for the transmission of any given frame **56** or set of frames **56** that belong to a conversation. The selected distribution algorithm may prevent misordering of frames **56** of a conversation and the duplication of frames **56**. Based on the selected distribution algorithm, frames of a given conversation are forwarded to port **22**. The distribution algorithm may be based on a destination address, a source address, a combination of the destination address and the source address, the address of the receiving port **22**, or any other appropriate criteria.

Frame collector **34** receives frames **56** from ports **22** and delivers the received frames **56** towards endpoint **18**. According to particular embodiments, frames **56** are forwarded out another port **22**, which may directly connect to endpoint **18** or may be on the path. For example, frame collector **34** receives frames **56** from a set of links **17** that form LAG **15**. For any given port **22**, frame collector **34** passes frames **56** to MAC client **28** in the order received from port **22**. Frame collector **34** may select frames **56** received from aggregated ports **22** in any order. Because frame distributor **32** ensures frames **56** maintain their order, frame collector **34** may not need to

perform any reordering of frames **56** received from multiple links **17** and frame ordering is maintained for the communication.

As discussed above, network elements **16** support a marker protocol and an extended marker protocol. Both protocols provide for communications among aggregations. Using these protocols, for example, frame distributor **32** of network element **16a** generates and distributes a marker, using marker protocol or the extended marker protocol, to frame collector **34** of network element **16b**. Frame collector **34** of network element **16b** distributes a marker response, using marker protocol or extended marker protocol, to frame distributor **32** of network element **16a**.

Messages, including a marker and a marker response, in marker protocol may have any suitable format. As discussed above, marker protocol provides for moving conversations between links **17** within LAG **15**. Using marker protocol, controller **24** generates and transmits a marker on one or more active links **17** within LAG **15**. Frame collector **34** in the receiving network element **16** provides a marker response to frame distributor **32** in the transmitting network element **16**. During the process of moving conversations from one link **17**, conversations on other links **17** may continue without interruption. Alternatively, network element **16** may use the marker protocol to shift conversations among two or more links **17** in the associated LAG **15**. For example, controller **24** may generate and transmit marker messages on one or more links **17** and, after receiving responses, move conversations occurring on those links **17**.

The marker and marker response in the extended marker protocol (or a special marker and a special marker response, respectively) may have any suitable format. In an exemplary embodiment, a message in the extended marker protocol includes the following format:

```

Destination Address = MAC address of the destination port
Source Address = MAC address of a non-failed source port
Type = 0x8809
Subtype = Marker Protocol
Version = 0x01
TLV: Marker Information = 0x01, Marker Response = 0x02,
Special Marker = 0x03, Special Marker Response = 0x04
Information Length = 0x10 (1610)
Requester Port
Requester System
Requester Transaction ID = Failed port for special messages
Pad = 0x0000
Terminator = 0x00
Terminator Length = 0x00
Reserved
Frame Check Sequence

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As discussed above, the extended marker protocol may be used when link **17** fails, or is otherwise inactivated, and conversations are to be moved to one or more active links **17**. In accordance with one embodiment of the extended marker protocol, frame distributor **32** in network element **16a** provides a special marker on an active link **17** within LAG **15**. Frame collector **34** in network element **16b** provides a special marker response to frame distributor **32**. During the process of moving conversations from one link **17**, conversations on other links **17** may continue without interruption. In the alternative, network element **16** may use the extended marker protocol to shift conversations among two or more links **17** in the associated LAG **15**. For example, controller **24** may gen-

erate and transmit marker messages on one or more links 17 and, after receiving responses, move conversations occurring on those links 17.

In accordance with one embodiment, the extended marker protocol provides for identifying the failed or inactive link 17 in the message. For example, the message format may include the MAC address of port 22 associated with failed link 17 in the Requester Transaction ID field. As another example, the TLV field provides for identifying the message as a special marker or a special marker response. Using the extended marker protocol, frame distributor 32 generates the special marker using an active link 17 within LAG 15. Frame collector 34 transmits a special marker response to frame distributor 32, which confirms there are no ongoing frames 56 before moving the conversations. During the process of moving the conversations from failed or inactive link 17, communications on other links 17 may continue without interruption.

While the embodiment illustrated and the preceding description focus on a particular embodiment of network element 16, system 10 contemplates network element 16 having any suitable combination and arrangement of components and modules supporting a purge mechanism in LAG 15. Thus, the functionalities performed by the particular elements illustrated may be separated or combined as appropriate, and some or all of these elements may be implemented by logic encoded in media. For example, the functions of frame distributor 32 and frame collector 34 may be separated and/or combined as appropriate and any of their operations may be implemented by suitable control logic. Also, while shown as a single module, the functionalities of some or all of the illustrated components of network element 16 may be distributed among other elements of system 10.

FIG. 3 is a flowchart 300 illustrating a method for moving a conversation between ports 22 with the purge mechanism using frame distributor 32 at transmitting network element 16. The following description of flowchart 300 is provided with reference to frame distributor 32 of network element 16 as described above. However, any appropriate element or combination of elements may implement the steps as described below.

To facilitate communication between endpoints 18 using LAG 15, frame distributor 32 transmits frames 56 over links 17 in LAG 15 at step 302. During communication, it is determined whether to move one or more conversations to another link 17 in LAG 15 at step 304. If the conversations are not to be moved, frame distributor 32 continues to distribute frames 56 over links 17 in LAG 15. On the other hand, if it is determined to move the conversations, frame distributor 32 disables distribution of frames 56 over links 17 in LAG 15 at step 306. For example, disabling distribution prevents additional frames 56 from being placed in output queue 50. Frame distributor 32 goes into a purge state and causes the remaining frames 56 in output queues 50 to be dropped at step 308. During this purge state, frame distributor 32 may discard all frames 56 intended for the disabled link 17, counting on upper layer recovery mechanisms to handle the dropped frames. Accordingly, CPU queue 52 may begin sending messages in the marker protocol without waiting for the transmission of remaining frames 56 in output queue 50. According to particular embodiments, during the purge state, output queues 50 may continue to process and transmit control frames, such as bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) frames.

At step 310, frame distributor 32 transmits a marker message to each link 17 in LAG 15. For example, frame distributor 32 generates the marker messages and places the marker messages in each CPU queue 52 for transmission on links 17. The marker message may include any suitable information to

inform network element 16 that the communication may be moved from one link 17 in LAG 15 to another link 17 in LAG 15. According to the example format of a message in the marker protocol provided above, if the TLV has a value of 0x01, the message is identified as a marker message.

Frame distributor 32 receives a marker response at step 312. It is determined at step 314 whether additional marker responses are outstanding. If frame distributor 32 may receive additional responses, the method proceeds to step 316 and frame distributor 32 waits to receive additional marker responses. From step 316, additional marker responses may be received at step 312, and the method continues. In an embodiment, frame distributor 32 waits to receive marker responses from each link 17 that received a marker message. In this embodiment, frame distributor 32 waits varying periods of time depending on the number of additional, outstanding marker responses. In another embodiment, frame distributor 32 initiates a timer while waiting to receive additional marker responses. Frame distributor 32 may use the timer to provide a configurable amount of time when waiting for additional marker responses. The timer may be configured for any suitable period. Using the timer, frame distributor 32 would discontinue waiting for additional marker responses, even if additional marker responses are outstanding.

However, if additional marker responses are not outstanding, the method proceeds to step 318. At step 318, the conversation is moved to another link 17 in LAG 15. Frame distributor 32 returns to a non-purge state and enables distribution of frames 56 in LAG 15 at step 320. Conversations then continue over active links 17 in LAG 15.

The preceding flowchart 300 illustrates an exemplary operation for frame distributor 32 in network element 16 to move one or more conversations between ports 22 using the purge mechanism. However, the preceding flowchart 300 and accompanying description illustrate only an exemplary method of operation. Thus, many of the steps in flowchart 300 may take place simultaneously and/or in different orders than as shown. In addition, frame distributor 32 may use methods with additional steps, fewer steps, and/or different steps, so long as the methods remain appropriate.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart 400 illustrating a method for responding to a determination to move the conversation between ports 22 with the purge mechanism using frame collector 34 at receiving network element 16. The following description of flowchart 400 is provided with reference to frame collector 34 of network element 16 as described above. However, any appropriate element or combination of elements may implement the actions as follows.

To facilitate communication between endpoints 18 using LAG 15, frame collector 34 receives frames 56 over links 17 in LAG 15 at step 402. During communication, it is determined whether to move the communication to another link 17 in LAG 15 at step 404. If the conversation is not to be moved, frame collector 34 continues to receive frames 56 over links 17 in LAG 15. On the other hand, if it is determined to move the conversation, frame collector 34 receives a marker message at step 406. For example, a determination is made to move the conversation to another link 17 in LAG 15, and frame distributor 32 sends a marker message to frame collector 34 in another network element 16. At step 408, frame collector 34 determines the status of one or more output queues 50 corresponding to one or more input ports 22. For example, controller 24 checks the status of output queues 50 using an interrupt or by reading an output queue status register. Additionally, frame collector 34 may determine the status of output queues 50 corresponding to each input port 22.

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At step 410, frame collector 34 transmits a marker response to frame distributor 32. The marker response includes any suitable information that responds to the marker message to move the communication between links 17. For example, the marker response confirms there are no frames 56 to be processed before moving the communication. According to the example format of a message in the marker protocol, if the TLV has a value of 0x02, the message is identified as a marker response.

As with flowchart 300, flowchart 400 and the accompanying description illustrate only an exemplary method of operation, and frame collector 34 and/or other suitable components contemplate using any suitable techniques to move communication between ports 22 using the purge mechanism. Thus, many of the steps in flowchart 400 may take place simultaneously and/or in different orders as shown. In addition, frame collector 34 may use methods with additional steps, fewer steps, and/or different steps, so long as the methods remain appropriate.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart 500 illustrating a method for implementing a distribution tuning mechanism in LAG 15. The following description of flowchart 500 is provided with reference to network element 16 as described above. However, any appropriate element or combination of elements may implement the steps as described below.

To facilitate communication between endpoints 18 using LAG 15, a distribution parameter is selected at step 502. Multiple distribution parameters may be provided to use in determining how to distribute the conversation among links 17. Any suitable distribution parameter may be selected. For example, distribution parameters include a measurement of link activity, the configuration of system 10, or the status of network element 16. Any suitable element of system 10 may select the distribution parameter, for example, network element 16 or network administrator 14 may select the distribution parameter. Upon selecting the distribution parameter, a distribution function is selected at step 504. The distribution function provides for distributing conversations among links 17 according to the selected distribution parameter. In an embodiment, each distribution parameter is associated with one or more distribution functions. In this embodiment, the distribution function is selected from among the associated distribution functions. Any distribution function associated with the selected distribution parameter may be selected. As with the distribution parameter, any suitable element of system 10 may select the distribution function, such as network element 16 or network administrator 14. At step 506, network element 16 exchanges frames 56 over links 17 in LAG 15.

The selected distribution parameter and the distribution function may be adjusted during communication. The performance of LAG 15 is monitored during step 508. Monitoring the performance includes monitoring any suitable parameter of system 10, such as the activity over links 15 or the effectiveness of exchanging frames 56 between ports 22. For example, the parameter as determined by the selected distribution parameter is monitored. If the measurement of link activity is selected as the distribution parameter, link activity is monitored during step 508. At step 510, it is determined whether to adjust the selected distribution function. For example, network administrator 14 may detect that conversations are unevenly distributed among links 17 within LAG 15. If it is determined not to adjust the selected distribution function, the performance of LAG 15 continues to be monitored from step 508.

Alternatively, if it is determined to adjust the selected distribution function, network element 16 initiates the process for implementing the distribution-tuning mechanism. For

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example, the distribution function may be adjusted if the performance of LAG 15 may be improved by using a different distribution function. As an example, if the measurement of link activity is the selected distribution parameter, network element 16 may adjust the distribution function if link 17 is underutilized. At step 512, network element 16 disables distribution of frames 56 over links 17 in LAG 15. For example, disabling distribution prevents additional frames 56 from being placed in output queue 50. At step 514, network element 16 drops frames 56 remaining in output queues 50. Accordingly, CPU queue 52 may begin sending messages in the marker protocol without waiting for the transmission of remaining frames 56 in output queue 50. While frames 56 are being dropped, output queues 50 may continue to process and transmit control frames, such as BPDUs frames.

At step 516, network element 16 transmits a marker message to each link 17 in LAG 15. For example, network element 16 generates the marker message, and CPU queue 52 sends the marker message. The marker message may include any suitable information to inform the destination network element 16 that conversations may be redistributed among links 17. According to the example format of a message in the marker protocol, if the TLV has a value of 0x01, the message is identified as a marker message.

Network element 16 receives a marker response at step 518. It is determined at step 520 whether additional marker responses are outstanding. If network element 16 may receive additional responses, the method proceeds to step 522 and network element 16 waits to receive additional marker responses. From step 522, additional marker responses may be received at step 518, and the method continues. In an embodiment, network element 16 waits to receive marker responses from each link 17 that received a marker message. In this embodiment, network element 16 waits varying periods of time depending on the number of additional outstanding marker responses. In another embodiment, network element 16 initiates a timer while waiting to receive additional marker responses. Network element 16 may use the timer to provide a configurable period to wait for additional marker responses. The timer may be configured for any suitable period. Using the timer, network element 16 would discontinue waiting for additional marker responses when the timer expires even if additional marker responses are outstanding. In yet another embodiment, network element 16 may retransmit marker messages on links 17 on which marker responses remain outstanding.

However, if additional marker responses are not outstanding, the method proceeds to step 524. At step 524, the selected distribution function is adjusted. As mentioned above, adjusting the selected distribution function to another distribution function associated with the distribution parameter may improve the performance of LAG 15. Using the marker protocol, the ordering of frames 56 within a conversation may be maintained even though the distribution function is adjusted. As noted above, any suitable element of system 10 may adjust the selected distribution function. For example, network administrator 14, either automatically or through manual intervention, may adjust the distribution function. As another example, an automated administrative tool detects the performance of LAG 15 and automatically adjusts LAG 15 by varying the selected distribution function. After adjustment of the distribution among links 17, network element 16 enables distribution of frames 56 in LAG 15 at step 526. The conversations continue over links 17 in LAG 15 based on the adjusted distribution function.

The preceding flowchart 500 illustrates an exemplary operation for network element 16 to implement a distribution

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tuning mechanism in LAG 15. However, the preceding flowchart 500 and accompanying description illustrate only an exemplary method of operation. For example, network element 16 may adjust the distribution parameter based on the monitoring of the performance of LAG 15. Adjusting the distribution parameter also provides for improving the performance of LAG 15 by distributing the conversations differently among link 17. As another example, network element 16 adjusts the distribution parameter and the distribution function to improve the performance of LAG 15. Many of the steps in flowchart 500 may take place simultaneously and/or in different orders than as shown. In addition, network element 16 may use methods with additional steps, fewer steps, and/or different steps, so long as the methods remain appropriate.

FIG. 6 is a flowchart 600 illustrating a method for implementing a special marker message using frame distributor 32 at transmitting network element 16. The following description of flowchart 600 is provided with reference to frame distributor 32 of network element 16 as described above. However, any appropriate element or combination of elements may implement the steps as described below.

To facilitate communication between endpoints 18 using LAG 15, frame distributor 32 transmits frames 56 over links 17 in LAG 15 at step 602. Frame distributor 32 monitors for failure or other inactivation of links 17 at step 604. If links 17 do not fail, frame distributor 32 continues to distribute frames 56 over links 17 in LAG 15. On the other hand, if a particular link 17 does fail, frame distributor 32 disables source port 22 associated with the failed link 17 at step 606.

At step 608, frame distributor 32 generates a special marker message on an active link 17. The special marker message provides for moving the conversation to an active link using the extended marker protocol. Frame distributor 32 transmits the special marker message on active link 17 in LAG 15 at step 610. For example, frame distributor 32 generates the special marker message, and CPU queue 52 sends the special marker message. The special marker message may include any suitable information to inform network element 16 that link 17 has failed and the communication will be moved to one or more active links 17. According to the example format of a message in the extended marker protocol, if the TLV has a value of 0x03, the message is identified as a special marker message. Also, the exemplary format as described above also provides the MAC address of the failed port 22 in the Requester Transaction ID field.

Frame distributor 32 receives a special marker response at step 612. According to the example format of a message in the extended marker protocol, if the TLV has a value of 0x04, the message is identified as a special marker response. The conversation is moved to one of the active links 17 at step 614. Frame distributor 32 enables distribution of frames 56 in LAG 15, and the conversations continue over links 17 in LAG 15.

The preceding flowchart 600 illustrates an exemplary operation for implementing a special marker message using a frame distributor 32 of the network element 16. However, the preceding flowchart 600 and accompanying description illustrate only an exemplary method of operation. For example, frame distributor 32 removes the failed link 17 from LAG 15 when the conversation is moved to an active link 17 in LAG 15. Removing failed link 17 provides for moving conversations to an active link 17 while other conversations on other links 17 remain the same. As another example, extended marker protocol may be used in combination with marker protocol. In this example, conversations may be redistributed among active links 17. Many of the steps in flowchart 600 may take place simultaneously and/or in different orders than

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as shown. In addition, frame distributor 32 may use methods with additional steps, fewer steps, and/or different steps, so long as the methods remain appropriate.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart 700 illustrating a method for responding to the special marker message using frame collector 34 at receiving network element 16. The following description of flowchart 700 is provided with reference to frame collector 34 of network element 16 as described above. However, any appropriate element or combination of elements may implement the actions as follows.

To facilitate communication between endpoints 18 using LAG 15, frame collector 34 receives frames 56 over links 17 in LAG 15 at step 702. Frame collector 34 monitors for special marker messages at step 704. For example, in conjunction with normal handling of management messages received on links 17, frame collector 34 may detect a special marker message sent from frame distributor 32 of a remote network element 16 to inform frame collector 34 of a failed or inactive link 17. If a special marker message is not received at step 706, frame collector 34 continues to monitor for special marker messages at step 704. If a special marker message is received, the method continues to step 708.

At step 708, frame collector 34 determines the status of one or more output queues 50 corresponding to port 22 associated with failed link 17. For example, controller 24 checks the status of output queues 50 using an interrupt or by reading an output queue status register. At step 710, frame collector 34 transmits a special marker response to frame distributor 32 at the transmitting network element 16. The special marker response includes any suitable information that responds to the special marker message to move the conversation between links 17 following failure of link 17. For example, the special marker response confirms there are no frames 56 to be processed before moving the conversation. According to the example format of a message in the extended marker protocol, if the TLV has a value of 0x04, the message is identified as a special marker response. Also, the exemplary format as described above also provides the MAC address of the failed port 22 in the Requester Transaction ID field.

Flowchart 700 and the accompanying description illustrate only an exemplary method of operation, and frame collector 34 and/or other suitable components contemplate using any suitable techniques to respond to the special marker message in link aggregation marker protocol. Thus, many of the steps in flowchart 700 may take place simultaneously and/or in different orders as shown. In addition, frame collector 34 may use method with additional steps, fewer steps, and/or different steps, so long as the methods remain appropriate.

Although the present invention has been described in several embodiments, a myriad of changes and modifications may be suggested to one skilled in the art, and it is intended that the present invention encompass such changes and modifications as fall within the scope of the present appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for redistributing conversations among links in a link aggregation group comprising:
 - aggregating a plurality of physical links coupled between a first network element and a second network element as a link aggregation group;
 - distributing received frames among output queues, wherein each output queue corresponds to a physical link and the frames associate with a plurality of conversations such that all frames from any given one of the conversations map to a particular one of the output queues and the corresponding physical link;

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disabling distribution of additional received frames to the output queues;
transmitting a marker message on each physical link in the link aggregation group;
purging frames remaining in the output queues from the output queues;
receiving a marker response; and
in response to receiving the marker response, enabling distribution of subsequently received frames among the physical links.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
prior to enabling distribution of the subsequently received frames among the physical links, receiving marker responses on each of the physical links.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein distributing the frames among the output queues comprises distributing the frames among the output queues according to a distribution algorithm, further comprising:
adjusting the distribution algorithm; and
enabling distribution of subsequently received frames among the physical links according to the adjusted distribution algorithm.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein transmitting the marker message comprises transmitting the marker message using an administrative queue associated with the physical link.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
receiving a remotely transmitted marker message at a port corresponding to one of the physical links;
monitoring queues corresponding to the port; and
transmitting a marker response on the physical link corresponding to the port in response to the monitoring of the queues corresponding to the port.

6. The method of claim 5, further comprising transmitting the marker response on the physical link corresponding to the port in response to all frames in the queues corresponding to the port having been processed.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the disabling of distribution of additional received frames to the output queues and the purging of frames remaining in the output queues from the output queues result in dropping frames intended for the physical links such that dropped frames must be retransmitted.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein transmitting the marker message and purging frames remaining in the output queues occurs simultaneously.

9. A network element comprising:
a plurality of ports;
an aggregator associated with two or more of the ports aggregated to form a link aggregation group, the aggregator comprising a frame distributor and a frame collector, wherein the frame collector is operable to receive inbound frames received on the aggregated ports, and the frame distributor is operable to distribute outbound frames among output queues, of the conversations map to a particular one of the output queues and the corresponding aggregated port;
a controller operable to determine to move one or more of the conversations within the link aggregation group, wherein the controller is further operable to disable distribution of additional received frames to the output queues; and
wherein the frame distributor is further operable to transmit a marker message on each aggregated port, to purge frames remaining in the output queues from the output queues, the frame collector is further operable to receive a marker response, and in response to receiving the marker response, the frame distributor is further oper-

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able to enable distribution of subsequently received frames among the aggregated ports.

10. The network element of claim 9, wherein:
the frame collector is further operable, prior to the frame distributor enabling distribution of the subsequently received frames among the physical links, to receive marker responses on each of the physical links.

11. The network element of claim 9, wherein the frame distributor is further operable to distribute outbound frames among the output queues corresponding to each of the aggregated ports according to a distribution algorithm, to adjust the distribution algorithm, and to enable distribution of the subsequently received frames among the aggregated ports according to the adjusted distribution algorithm.

12. The network element of claim 8, wherein the frame collector is further operable to:
receive a remotely transmitted marker message at one of the aggregated ports;
monitor queues corresponding to the aggregated port receiving the remotely transmitted marker message; and
transmit a marker response on the aggregated port receiving the remotely transmitted marker message in response to the monitoring of the queues.

13. The network element of claim 12, further comprising transmitting the marker response on the aggregated port receiving the remotely transmitted marker message in response to all frames in the queues corresponding to the aggregated port having been processed.

14. The network element of claim 8, wherein the disabling of distribution of additional received frames to the output queues and the purging of frames remaining in the output queues from the output queues result in dropping frames intended for the physical links such that dropped frames must be retransmitted.

15. The network element of claim 9, wherein the frame collector is further operable to:
receive a remotely transmitted marker message on one of the physical links;
determine a status of queues corresponding to the physical link transmitting the remotely transmitted marker message; and
transmit a marker response on the physical link transmitting the remotely transmitted marker message.

16. A computer readable medium encoding software for redistributing conversations among links in a link aggregation group, which when executed by a computer, causes the computer to perform the steps of:
aggregating a plurality of physical links coupled between a first network element and a second network element as a link aggregation group;
distributing received frames among output queues, wherein each output queue corresponds to a physical link and the frames associate with a plurality of conversations such that all frames from any given one of the conversations map to a particular one of the output queues and the corresponding physical link;
disabling distribution of additional received frames to the output queues;
transmitting a marker message on each physical link in the link aggregation group;
purging frames remaining in the output queues from the output queues;
receiving a marker response; and
in response to receiving the marker response, enabling distribution of subsequently received frames among the physical links.

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17. The computer readable medium of claim 16, further operable when executed to perform the steps of:

prior to enabling distribution of the subsequently received frames among the physical links, receiving marker responses on each of the physical links.

18. The computer readable medium of claim 16, wherein distributing the frames among the output queues comprises distributing the frames among the output queues according to a distribution algorithm, the logic further operable when executed to perform the steps of:

adjusting the distribution algorithm; and

enabling distribution of subsequently received frames among the physical links according to the adjusted distribution algorithm.

19. The computer readable medium of claim 16, wherein transmitting the marker message on comprises transmitting the marker message using an administrative queue associated with the physical link.

20. The computer readable medium of claim 16, further operable when executed to perform the steps of:

receiving a remotely transmitted marker message at a port corresponding to one of the physical links;

monitoring queues corresponding to the port; and

transmitting a marker response on the physical link corresponding to the port in response to the monitoring of the queues corresponding to the port.

21. The computer readable medium of claim 20, further operable when executed to transmit the marker response on the physical link corresponding to the port in response to all frames in the queues corresponding to the port having been processed.

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22. The computer readable medium of claim 16, wherein the disabling of distribution of additional received frames to the output queues and the purging of frames remaining in the output queues from the output queues result in dropping frames intended for the physical links such that dropped frames must be retransmitted.

23. A network element comprising

means for aggregating a plurality of physical links coupled between a first network element and a second network element as a link aggregation group;

means for distributing received frames among output queues, wherein each output queue corresponds to a physical link and the frames associate with a plurality of conversations such that all frames from any given one of the conversations map to a particular one of the output queues and the corresponding physical link;

means for determining to move at least one of the conversations from one physical link to another physical link;

means for disabling distribution of additional received frames to the output queues;

means for transmitting a marker message on each physical link in the link aggregation group;

means for purging frames remaining in the output queues from the output queues; and

means for receiving a marker response and, in response, enabling distribution of subsequently received frames among the physical links.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 7,649,846 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 11/394892
DATED : January 19, 2010
INVENTOR(S) : Nakagawa et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In the Claims

Column 15, Line 54, claim 9 after “frames among output queues,” insert -- wherein each output queue corresponds to an aggregated port and the outbound frames associate with a plurality of conversations such that all frames from any given one --.

Column 16, Line 15, claim 12 after “The network element of claim” delete “8” and insert -- 9 --.

Column 16, Line 29, claim 14 after “The network element of claim” delete “8” and insert -- 9 --.

Column 16, after Line 57, claim 16 - “queues and the corresponding physical link;” insert -- determining to move at least one of the conversations from one physical link to another physical link; --.

Signed and Sealed this
Twenty-fifth Day of February, 2014



Michelle K. Lee
Deputy Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office